

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 27

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO
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NECTANDRA AMARA
see page 7.

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Water supplied on short notice.

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Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire
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Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.
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Theophilo Ottoni, Petropolis. T. FOWLER, Consul General.
BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—65, Rua 1ª de
Março. E. NICOLINI, Acting Consul.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Esprito da Veiga. Morn-
ing service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Evening service
during cool season according to notice. Holy communion
during morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and
on 3rd Sunday at 9 a.m. Baptisms after morning ser-
vice, or at other times by special arrangement.HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.
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Cafete. English service at 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sun-
days 7:30 p.m. Wednesday.—E. E. JOINER and JOSE
DA COSTA REIS, Pastors. Sunday School 11 a.m. at
Fabrica Cantos, Sunday Evenings 6 p.m. Rev.
João Tavares.PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—N. 15 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7
p.m. Sundays and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Barão de Capanga No. 13.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7
p.m. at every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

W. B. BAGUY, Pastor.

Residence: Ladeira do Senado No. 22.

Medical Directory

Dr. William Frederick Elenzohr, German Physi-
cian, Office: 26, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours
from 12 to 3 p.m.Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon, Office 25, Rua The-
ophilo Ottoni, Hours, from 12 to 3 p.m. Residence, Rua da Real
Grandes No. 33, Botafogo. Telephone 1556.Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur:
Office and residence: Rua 1º de Março No. 50, from 2 to
4 p.m. Telephone 1016.Dr. Ed. Chapot Prevost, professor of Histology, espe-
cially of Gynecology, and Surgery in the Faculty of Medicine:
Office: 23, Rua da Quitanda, Hours from 2-4 p.m. Resi-
dence: No. 3, Rua Alice, Laranjeiras.Dr. C. R. v. Schoeler, chronic diseases: employs the
physic method and massage. Rua da Uruguaiana
47—5, 1st floor. Consultations from 12 to 3 p.m.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 66
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ENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—On sale, the
Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German,
Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical
books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

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ROOM.—113 Rua da Assembléa.—Open from 11:00 to
6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.RIO SEAMEN'S MESSING.—Rest and Reading Room.—
35, rua da Saude, 1st floor; Hours: Breakfast, 11 a.m. to
1:30 p.m. Glits of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of
left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Messing
or at No. 25, rua Theophilo Ottoni.IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo
de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese
on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11
a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5:30
afternoon. Gospel preaching, at 7 p.m. on Wednesdays.
Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

The Ministry of public works in Chile has
made an important concession to people who have
large consignments of freight to dispatch or receive.
They have approved of a resolution of the state
railway council to allow private persons to run
their own freight cars on the state lines. According
to the newspaper, *La Estrella*, the railways will
load, clean, and oil the cars. Owners of cars
having sidings into their properties will not be
required to convey their freight to a station. They
will be entitled to a reduction of 25 per cent. on
tariff rates; but they will be required to pay the
cost of sidings, and the cars will have to be built
according to plans to be furnished by the railways.
Transport, June 7th.

The Chilean government has resolved to col-
onize the island of Juan Fernandez. According to
the *Chilium Times* the inducements which are to
be held out to settlers have not yet been made
public, but if the attempt to colonize the island
should succeed, and there is no reason why it
should not under proper management, a hotel or
hotels will follow, and Juan Fernandez will
become, what it ought to have been long ago—a
bathing and summer resort. Juan Fernandez is
from 20 to 22 kilometres in length, and from nine
to ten in width in the centre, and it is distant
from Valparaíso 670 kilometres. A sierra runs
through the centre, the highest peak of which is
called El Yunque, from its resemblance to an
anvil, and is 900 metres in height.

The twelve cases of bibles and other books of
the American Bible Society which arrived in Callao
in the month of October, 1893, have at last been
despatched in accordance with a decree of the
supreme government dated 17th May, 1895. In
all probability Señor Candamo and his worthy
colleagues, who deserve the warmest applause for
their conduct in this matter, have not realized the
full importance of this decision, nor have they
probably ever imagined the greatly beneficial
effect it will have in each of those countries where
we all hope to see capital flow in and colonists
come to our shores, the first named to develop the
national resources of this country and the latter to
fill gradually with busy laborers those beautiful
and fertile parts of the interior which may be said
to be to-day almost entirely without population.—
Peruvian Mail, May 25.

The Santiago correspondence of the Valparaíso
Patron Courier, June 8, contains the following:—A reward of two thousand pesos
was offered for the capture of the authors of the rob-
bery of which the Banco da Chili was a victim, and
which I treated in my last. In his anxiety to
secure this reward one of our commissaries of
police, Don Avila Money, made wholesale arrests,
and extorted confessions (1) from his prisoners by
torture!!! So far two cases have been made
public. Two Italians were taken prisoners on
suspicion of being concerned in the crime, and
were tortured to make them confess it. They
were starved, pounded, and had their arms twisted
behind their backs until their shoulders touched,
while the lutes that tortured them plied them
with questions. And now it turns out that these
two shamefully tortured individuals are innocent!
It is said that diplomatic action will be taken in
the matter, but it is to be hoped that this will be
unnecessary for the authorities must punish this
scandalous and inhuman crime, which otherwise,
from being an individual offense on the part of a
brutal officer of the law, would become a national
disgrace.

ANTOFAGASTA RAILWAY.

The following is from a consular report issued
by the Foreign Office on Bolivia:—

The trade routes to Bolivia lie on the east coast
of the Pacific are from Antofagasta to Oruro, a dis-
tance of 600 miles by means of the Antofagasta
railway; by means of Mollendo to Arequipa, Puno
and Lake Titicaca to La Paz, by rail, steamer and
coach, a total distance of 280 miles; and by Arica
to Tacna by rail, thence by mules to La Paz, a
journey of 47 miles by railway and 245 miles on
mule back. Of the three routes Antofagasta is
the most convenient, both as regards shipping
facilities and direct communication to a central
point in Bolivia, when compared to Mollendo,
Arica is gradually losing all Bolivian trade, the
cost of transport by that route being in excess of
the other two. From the Atlantic side there are
also three routes, namely, by the Argentine rail-
ways, the Paraná river and the American to Parí.
The cost of transport by way of the Argentine re-
public precludes the idea that this route can ever
become important, while the Paraná route needs
railway communication before it can be made
available as an outlet. It, therefore, comes to
this—that the bulk of the export and import trade
of the republic must be carried on the Antofa-
gasta railway. The mineral wealth of Bolivia is
very great, and only needs development. Silver
is the most important; the amount to be shipped
this year is estimated at 15,000,000 ounces, whilst
the total output of the mines will be about 22,000,
000 ounces. Of the total production 10,000,000
ounces will be contributed by the Huanchaca
Mining Company. This company appears to have
an unlimited supply of ore; the silver now in sight
is sufficient to last, at the present rate of work, for
over five years. The cost of production does not
exceed 15d. per ounce, the wage-rate not having
risen since the heavy depreciation in the value of
silver. Many rich mines in other districts have
been prevented from working owing to the cost of
carriage, but the opening of the Antofagasta rail-
way to Oruro is, to a great extent, removing these
obstacles, and a large output is expected. Next
in importance to silver comes the tin industry, and
here, also, increased supplies may be looked for
by the improved transport to Antofagasta. The
excessive freights, ranging from £12 to £24 per
ton, to and from the Pacific coast have retarded the
industry, but the cost of production is greatly
reduced by the fall in the value of silver, that being
the wage-paying medium in Bolivia. The export
of the metal scarcely exceeds 4,000 tons per annum.

CHILIAN FINANCES.

The Chilean Congress was formally opened on
June 1st by President Montt, the representatives
meeting for that purpose in the Santiago university.
In his review of public affairs President Montt
gave the following résumé of the financial situation
in Chile, the translation of which we extract from
the *Western Courier*:

In order that Congress and the country may form
a clear idea of the condition of the national finances,
the statements given in connection with the revenue
and expenditure are calculated in dollars of 18
pence.

The ordinary revenue in 1894 amounted to
\$83,436,000, or an excess of \$9,993,000 over 1893.
There was in 1894 an item of extraordinary revenue
amounting to \$4,554,000, the proceeds of the
sales of nitrate properties, which went to augment
the conversion fund.

The expenditure in 1894 amounted to \$78,482,-
000. To form a correct statement of revenue for
1894, there must be added to the actual revenue of
that year, the surplus, amounting to \$10,606,000
of 1893, and this gives a total of \$94,042,000.

From this sum there is to be deducted, firstly,
the portion of customs duties, amounting to
\$4,952,000; and, secondly, the expenditure,
amounting to \$78,482,000, and there remains a sur-
plus of \$10,608,000 for 1895, exclusive, of course,
of the sum just mentioned as being applied to the
conversion fund.

The ordinary revenue for 1895 is estimated at
\$77,354,000, which added to the surplus just
mentioned gives a total of \$87,962,000. From
this sum there is to be deducted the portion of
duties, estimated at \$4,333,000, to be applied to
the conversion fund, and the estimated ordinary
expenditure amounting to \$78,583,000, thus leav-
ing a surplus of \$7,046,000 for 1896.

The ordinary revenue in 1896 is estimated at
\$80,500,000, which added to the surplus from 1895
will give a total of \$87,962,000.

The estimated expenditure for 1896 is \$74,104,-
000, or \$4,479,000 less than the current year,
which gives a surplus of \$13,442,000 for 1897.
In 1893 the value of the imports amounted to
\$68,235,374 of 18 pence; and the value of the
exports to \$72,245,114. In 1894 the value of the
imports was \$54,483,616, and of the exports
\$72,000,410.

The production of nitrate in 1893 amounted to
20,655,161 Spanish quintals, in 1894 23,810,283
quintals, and the estimated quantity for the current
year is 26,000,000.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

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PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,

PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES
AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

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LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS,

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HAMBURG,

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GENOA,

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Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caiex 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caiex 120.) (Caiex 185.)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.

France..... Heine & Co., Paris.

Spain..... Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.

Belgium..... Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp.

Italy..... Banca Commerciale Italiana, Milano.

Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Açores and correspondents.

United States..... G. A. Mearns & Co., New York.

Uruguay..... L. B. Supervielle, Montevideo.

Argentina..... Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.

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Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,

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Boettger, —Krah,

Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 1 A, Rua da Candelaria.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 19th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £1,500,000

Realized do " 900,000

Reserve fund " 900,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos

Aires, Montevideo, Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:

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RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The 1894 sugar crop in the province of Tucumán, Argentina, amounted to 75,084 tons, an increase of 33,664 tons on the 1893 crop.

—The province of Rioja is now in ferment, and a revolutionary outbreak is expected at any moment. The Argentines are making a good record for themselves this year.

—The Argentine deputies voted a new tax law on tobacco on the 27th ult. At once the dealers began a violent campaign against the bill, and petitioned the senate to reject it. It is difficult to understand why their protests were not made when the bill was under discussion in the lower house.

—The municipality of Buenos Aires has contracted for thirty squares of algaroba paving at the rate of \$17.50 the square metre. It is also calling for tenders for the supply of two million paving stones, and for the construction of thirty squares of paving on the English system with foundation of concrete, and thirty squares with algaroba.

—The report of the city improvements works committee for 1894 has been distributed. The total water supply during the year was 17,237,688 cubic metres or an increase of 4,270,947 metres on that of the previous year. The total sums collected for water and sewer service was \$3,720,620.27 m/a and the expenses amounted to \$1,561,301.10 m/a showing a net balance of \$2,159,319.07.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—The conflict between the municipal council of the capital and the intendente respecting the management of the lottery, which threatened to end either in the collective resignation of the council, or the suspension and prosecution of the intendente, has come to a less sensational conclusion, the council having decided merely to send a mild communication to the minister of the interior asking him to make proper regulations in the matter. Congress had, however, previously taken it in and the national government will have the direct administration of the lottery. The profits amounted to more than \$350,000 last month (May).—Buenos Ayres Herald.

—Appraisals of the seal fisheries, we hear that the call issued for tenders has already produced two or three applications. One from Buenos Aires offering \$15,000 the year, and another offering \$20,000. These are already sufficient to show the reasonableness of the former contract which let these valuable fisheries out at \$7,000 the year. Higher sums will probably not be reached, as the contract is estimated to be well worth \$30,000 to \$40,000. The absurdity of the matter is that the executive takes no notice of the bill now passing through the chambers, but continues to publish its call for tenders, although the said bill will considerably modify the conditions. This is a strange way of doing things.—Montevideo Times.

—Mr. D. Kingsland, in a long and interesting letter to the *Standard*, says, there is no doubt that the inspection of steamers and animals before shipment has been introduced by the government with the very best intentions, viz., to facilitate the trade. But, unfortunately, through the inexperience and ignorance of the inspectors, the new regulations and laws they are making and enforcing is the most arbitrary manner, without the slightest notice or respect for shipper or shippers, great loss and inconvenience is being caused to all parties concerned; if continued it will completely stop this most important trade and drive the former to a country where more respect and encouragement is given to what at best is a most precarious business.—Sport and Pastime, Buenos Aires.

—It is so absolutely necessary to give the rapacious brigands and pirates interested in Flores island their blackmail on every vessel and passenger entering this port, let it be done in the form of a direct poll-tax. We are sure that shipping agents and passengers and merchants would sooner pay a lump sum if by so doing they could have their movements and correspondence unhampered and undelayed by the present miserable pretences and inefficient arrangements. Send the money to the Flores island pirates, so much for the vessel, so much for each passenger, so much for the correspondence, and then when the sum was collected, let the vessel and passengers and mail proceed without the present irritating and senseless delays. This would be quite as honest a way of doing things, and far less annoying and prejudicial. In the matter of mails alone, it would be quite worth \$100 the month to have them delivered without the delays recently experienced.—Montevideo Times.

—Until recently it has been the opinion of South American republics that revolutions were entirely their own business, with which no foreigner had any right to interfere. This devout imagination is not directly affected by a recent decision of United States commissioners regarding a very old Venezuelan question, which dates from as far back as 1871, but the decision will all the same cause revolutions to be looked upon as something a little more serious than formerly. Your South American citizen was under the pleasing delusion that when he wished to exercise his sacred right of revolution, he need not mind what weapons he employed, nor whose property suffered. Now he knows that if he injures the property of any foreigner or any foreign body, he will have to pay for the damage so done. The decision is obviously a just one. The first object of a government ought to be the maintenance of law and order, not only as regards its own citizens, but as regards all with whom it enters into relations: if through its weakness wrong is done, the government must answer for it. Now that the point has been clearly decided, after a lapse of many years, we trust that the representatives of every foreign power throughout the whole South American continent will see it to be their duty to take up a firm attitude, and insist that the rights of those whom they are there to defend shall be respected. Perhaps we should not have so many abortive revolutions in this country, and perhaps also our hopeless federal system might have a chance of being altered, if it were not for the clearly understood that revolutions were very expensive luxuries, and that the payments of the bills could in no wise be delayed or eluded.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—It is reported that many cases of cholera have appeared in the province of Tucumán.

—The *Times* on Buenos Aires says that the tobacco crop in the province of Salta is estimated this year at about 30,000 arrobas, against 200,000 arrobas last year.

—Nothing has been done by the Argentine government with respect to the recent revolution in the province of Santiago de Estero. If the first intervention was right, then steps should again be taken to restore the deposed governor. The wishes of Gen. Roca, perhaps, have been made known since the first intervention.

—According to the report of the municipal board of statistics, the population of Buenos Aires on April 30th was 608,938, but the census of May 10th made the number to be about 660,000. The births in 1894 were at the rate of 44 per 1,000 of population. According to nationalities 41% of the births are of Argentines and 59% of foreigners. The rate of mortality is 22 per 1,000 per annum, a great improvement upon the state of things ten years ago. The tramsways carried 77 millions of passengers in 422 carriages, which made 2,023,045 journeys.

—The governor of the province of Buenos Aires has presented to the legislature the budget for 1896. The estimated revenue is \$12,164,450, being \$1,408,432 more than this year, arising partly from the land tax, which is now more carefully assessed and therefore more productive. Much still remains to be done in this way, for there is no doubt that many estates, especially the large ones, are grossly undervalued. The estimated expenditure of 1896 is also greater, by \$1,247,750, of which \$500,000 represents reduction of debt by withdrawal of obligations and the remainder the additional expenses of the departments of police and education.

—Religious toleration is the principle upon which the constitution of the Argentine republic is based; but it cannot be said to have been always borne in mind, for it will be remembered that we had occasion to protest against a display of religious intolerance in the province of Santa Fé, of all provinces the one in which intolerance is most harmful and out of place. Dr. Bermejo's deliverance on the subject plants the matter upon firm ground. He has declined to issue any direct authorization to a dissenting minister to perform the duties of his office, on the ground that any such authorization would be superfluous in view of the plain language of the constitution. All that a dissenting minister requires to do, he says, is to take due steps to have his personality and his signature recognised, for the purpose of authenticating the registers under his charge. This cannot but be regarded as highly satisfactory.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—Although we are strong opponents of governmental interferences in purely commercial matters, we must say that there is strong temptation to check speculation when it produces such violent fluctuations as we have seen in the gold premium during the last week or two. No cause for such fluctuation can possibly be found or even invented, except over-purchase and consequent rush to sell gold, and we hear of large operators who stand to lose immense sums at the next liquidation, a fact for which we cannot express the smallest sorrow, for the gambler deserves no pity. Meanwhile the loss and inconvenience to the country is enormous, and we are afraid that no reason will be found until Argentina can approach the goal of common sense, which at present seems farther off than ever. A fixed value for our paper currency, however low, would be the turning point in the fortunes of Argentina.—Review, Buenos Aires, June 8.

—A new proof has recently come to light of the monstrosity of the tobacco duties and of the indignation they afford to contraband and fraud. One of the measures adopted to protect the duty was an inspection of the tobacco plantations of the frontier departments. It now transpires from the reports of the inspectors in Rivera and Cerro Largo, that many of the pretended tobacco planters have hardly any plants on their grounds at all, and therefore that the large quantities of tobacco they have sent to the capital as of their own growth (and consequently free from duty) were in reality smuggled. A fraud of this description can only be regarded as the direct outcome of an exaggerated tax, and in such an instance the law itself produces immorality in no unimportant sense. The "declarations" of the planters who find it more profitable to smuggle than to grow tobacco have been annulled, but this is not the proper cure for the evil. We may add that the inspectors in Tucumán have reported nothing worse there. This inspection and all the difficulties imposed on genuine planters really cost more than would be sacrificed by a moderate abatement in the duty—the old story of excessive duties and the costly machinery necessary to enforce them, that we pointed out recently.—Montevideo Times.

—Many were the forebodings and melancholy anticipations indulged in when Baron Hirsch's scheme was first launched: it was argued that the immigrants were in almost every case men and women unaccustomed to outdoor work, and that they would sooner or later go to swell the ranks of the unemployed in the congested population of the capital. The argument was not without its show of justification; and it seemed as if it was to be verified by the unanswerable logic of facts. But the promoters of the scheme did not lose heart: the conviction was a brave one, and they went on in a spirit worthy of its inception, with the result that it is now generally admitted that the Jewish colonies have justified their existence, and that they will ere long form a not unimportant factor in the general progress of the country. The news brought us by cable this week is even more encouraging; for we learn that 600 more emigrants, natives of Bessarabia, and practical agriculturists, have just embarked in Odessa. At the worst, the Jewish immigrants were not inferior to the remarkably low type of immigrant encouraged by the insane policy of the boom; and the care which was subsequently taken in arranging for their administration and progress speedily showed its results. On the whole, the experiment is one of the most hopeful ones of our age. Baron Hirsch, it has been said, is never a philanthropist, but a realist; whether this be so or not, we think no one who has watched the Jewish colonies will grudge him his pecuniary reward.—Review, Buenos Aires.

—Governor Macé has struck a brilliant idea. He has stopped the stipend to the deputies who form the opposition in order to bring them over to his political views by way of their stomachs. The remedy appears to meet with the approval of the directors of the national party. Opposition on that principle will soon vanish from all legislatures, and liberty of political opinions will thus constitute another instance to the glorious liberty enjoyed in the republic in general!—*Times*, Buenos Aires, June 15.

—The governor of Catamarca in his message to the legislature states that the provincial revenue of 1894 was \$201,312 less the national subvention of \$91,539, and the expenditure amounted to \$284,419. The public schools educated 7,000 children, but there are 19,000 who are left uneducated. There are in the province 15,251 properties, valued at \$17,636,155. The cattle exceeded 500,000 head. Last year 200,000 hectolitres of wine were produced, the value being \$4,000,000. Alfalfa was grown on 40,000 hectares of land and cereal on 27,294. The business houses have a capital of \$5,000,000.

—The *Siglo* has denounced an affair that, if true, may well be qualified as extraordinary. A short time ago, Sr. Daniel Muñoz, *jefe político* of Florida, pointed out to the minister of government that it was both costly and troublesome to send an employee of the *Jefatura* to the capital every time there was any business to transact at headquarters, and suggested that it would be convenient to have a permanent employee as intermediary between the government and all the departmental *jefes*. The hint was harmless enough, but not so the manner in which it has been acted upon. The post was forthwith created, each of the departments was allotted in the sum of \$30 the month to contribute to it, making a salary of \$450 the month, say \$1,080 the year, and this handsome salary, for which there is very little to do, has been delivered to Don Emilio Herrera, one of the numerous brothers of the ex-President and the minister of government, but hitherto an undistinguished and obscure member of the family. The affair has been much commented upon, and yet, in the face of such things as this, the government wonders that there is such little confidence in its predecessors, and still less in the Herrera domination! Further comment is superfluous.—*Montevideo Times*.

—The new contract given to Sr. Devoto for purveying for the police has already become the object of criticism. The *Siglo* has pointed out that Sr. Devoto's name does not figure amongst the tenders originally presented for the job, of which it gives a list, but only as making a tender for purveying for the penitentiary prisoners, which is a distinct matter. It also says that the contract has been made for feeding 1,000 police, whereas only some 500 are on service, and it asks who accounts for the balance. Other papers are also alleging that the purveying is already proving little or no better than that of the previous contractor about which there were such constant complaints. Another charge is that Sr. Devoto has been conceded \$1,000 monthly for the purveying for the prisoners in the *carcel* (the police station), the highest sum previously paid for this purpose, having been \$300. These are all serious charges and it is said that a reply or explanation will appear in the *Nación*. It is curious, to use no other word, that the contracts for purveying issued here, such as those for the Flores island lazaret, the police, the prisoners, etc., should each and all become surrounded with such suspicions—and occasionally certainties—of jobbery.—*Montevideo Times*, June 6.

—Our *Cañada de Gomez* correspondent writes: The extremely wet and muggy weather is causing much anxiety to the colonists in every part of the district. They have ploughed and cross-ploughed and ploughed again, but the "cehadilla negra" is in many places half a foot high, and a fresh plough must be resorted to before the wheat can be sown. This is not the complaint of one man, it is a serious universal fact, and one which will cause an endless amount of trouble, and for which there is unfortunately abundant cause. Opinion is general that with a continuance of this weather, the wheat already sown will grow into what the colonists call "vicios," that is, as understood, that it will run to straw, and if sown now it must follow the same route unless dry weather comes. It is openly spoken that these men could not do in great numbers of instances, meet their accounts after last year's crop had been sold, and if this year is to be a failure, of which there is every prospect, God help them. Many will have to give up farming altogether, and lose entirely the expected and deserved result of their toil and little capital. In the district more nearly related to Armstrong the colonists have now sold out entirely, and in some few cases have undoubtedly done well at the latter end of the market, but the greater amount was parted with at the earlier prices to cover outstanding accounts. What little wheat now remains unsold is the balance of that held for seed, but this is hardly worth serious consideration. Wheat still stored in the Armstrong galleons is about 70,000 bags, but this is already sold, and only held for convenient shipment. The price, to-day, Sunday, is quoted steady at \$7.—*Spirit and Putine*, June 19.

WHAT "FREE SILVER COINAGE" MEANS.

What "free coinage" means and what its results will be, have been very clearly set forth by Secretary Carlisle, of President Cleveland's cabinet. His statement should be carefully studied, for it is dealing with one of the most dishonest and dangerous fallacies "that the world has known since Law's famous South Seas scheme." Secretary Carlisle's definition of "free silver" is as follows:

"Free and unlimited coinage of full legal-tender silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1 means that our law shall be so changed that any owner of silver bullion may send it to the mints and have it coined, at the public expense, into dollars each containing 412½ grains of standard silver, the dollars when coined to be delivered to the owner of the bullion, and all the people of the United States to be compelled by law to receive them as dollars in the payment of debts, although not intrinsically worth

more than 50 cents each. The 35.8 grains of standard gold contained in a gold dollar is worth 100 cents or the equivalent of 100 cents all over the world, in silver-standard countries as well as in gold-standard countries, and it is worth just as much before it is coined as afterwards; but the 412½ grains of standard silver contained in a silver dollar are not worth anywhere in the world more than about 50 cents. Or, to say it in the statement in a different form, sixteen pounds of silver can be exchanged for one pound of gold anywhere in the world, but it requires about thirty-two pounds of silver to procure one pound of gold everywhere. But some one may say that this is not a fair statement, because it measures the value of silver by gold; the answer to this objection is that the statement does not attempt to measure the value of either of the metals, but simply to compare them, one with the other, and that for the purpose of making the comparison the value of gold is determined by its purchasing power in the markets of the world, and the value of silver is determined the same way. Sixteen pounds of silver bullion will purchase only about one-half the quantity of commodities anywhere that one pound of gold bullion will purchase, and this purchasing power is the true test of their actual and relative values. In the United States sixteen pounds of silver, coined into dollars, will now purchase as much as one pound of gold coins, but this would not be the case under a system of free and unlimited coinage on individual account. The coinage of silver dollars here has been limited by law for the purpose of preventing an excessive issue, and they have been coined by the government on its own account and paid out for public purposes as dollars of full value, and, consequently, the government is bound by every consideration of good faith to say nothing of the positive disbursements contained in the statutes, to keep them as good as gold, or, in other words, to maintain the parity of the two metals; and this it has done and will continue to do as long as the present system exists. But if the present system is to be abolished and a new one established, so that private individuals and corporations can have their own gold bullion coined at the public expense and have the coins delivered to them for their private use, the government would be under no obligation whatever, legal or equitable, to keep them as good as gold, and, in fact, it would be impossible for it to do so, because the coinage would be unlimited and the volume of silver in circulation would become so great in proportion to the gold, the government could procure that the attempt would necessarily fail.

From the *New York Tribune* of Commerce, May 17. SOUTH AMERICAN QUARANTINES.

The quarantines imposed at the ports of the Argentine, Brazilian and Uruguayan governments is the source of much interest to shipping circles here, though opinion differs as to the extent to which the commerce of the United States is affected.

Mr. Norton, of Norton & Son, when questioned about the situation at quarantined ports, said: "Reports reaching this port are not exaggerated. The quarantines are simply outrageous, as there is no call for them. If we touched ports quarantined we would not be able to do business, but fortunately our steamers sail direct from River Plate ports to New York. If we had to stop at Rio on our way up we would be put to a considerable loss of time and great expense. We have a small steamer running regularly between Plate ports and Rio, and even that has put us to considerable expense, because we have to load and unload on in the ocean in order to save time. Montevideo has lifted her quarantine from Argentine commerce and I think Brazil ought to do the same."

"It is not a question of disease with these republics. They trump up rumors about cholera and fever in order to have an excuse to vent their spleen. Each studiously observes every available opportunity by which it can put a stumbling block in the way of the commerce of the other republics. It is nothing but spite and, besides being outrageous, is ridiculous."

"I cannot calculate what the loss to the commerce of these countries has been through these quarantines, but I know it must have been great."

A representative of Busk & Jevons, the agents of the Lamport & Holt Line to Brazil, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, etc., said it had not interrupted American commerce, but on the other hand has benefited us. The quarantine against the Argentine republic cut off supplies to a great extent, and the Brazilian and Uruguayan republics have had to turn to the United States for supplies. He said: "There is a fight going on among these republics at all times and we never know where we stand, but we always adjust our service to the situation and where we lose at one end we make up at the other. I don't think we need fear anything. The quarantines do not affect us or European countries, and it might be said that these little fellows down there are biting off their nose in spite of their face."

"The active season at all ports affected is about over, and the republics are trying to annoy each other as much as they can. The whole thing is ridiculous."

Another firm largely interested in the commerce of the South American republics is much concerned over the situation. A member when conversed with said: "It is hard to tell what the several governments are going to do next. Our latest advices report a deplorable condition in local traffic, and the continued enforcement of quarantines by the health boards is something outrageous. We have a ship loaded at a River Plate port which has had to sail over 1,000 miles out of her way down the coast in order to discharge her cargo. Our intermediate service is hampered and cargoes are discharged and taken only at great expense. Direct shipments between this port and the quarantined ports are not interrupted. The loss of trade will be felt severely by Argentina, as a large quantity of supplies have been shipped from this country to Brazil and Uruguay."

Just how matters stand at present I am unable to state, but it will be a relief when the three republics cease to worry each other with quarantines."

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 2nd, 1895.

It is worthy of note that a motion was made in the Chamber on the 26th for a revision of the tariff in the interests of protection. It is not enough, apparently, that the country is already heavily burdened with high prices and expensive parasites, threatened with famine and plague, crippled and impoverished with depreciated currency, and harassed with ever-present fears of revolution; it must be provided with another calamitous burden in the shape of a protective tariff! What it has to protect, it is difficult to understand. Brazil can never be a great manufacturing country, for she lacks the principal elements necessary for such a career; but she can do something in agriculture and mining. For this reason, it would seem, the political tyros who are now trying to shape the destinies of the country, are resolved to develop the former and neglect the latter. To develop industries which must depend largely upon importations of fuel, raw material, machinery and labor, they will impose heavy protective duties on the imported articles, and thus increase their cost to every consumer in the country. To enrich the favored few, they would impoverish the many, and burden the nation with a tyrannical and inquisitorial policy which will require an army of officials to enforce it. Agriculture, mining and stock-raising can all be developed, and will enrich the whole country, for they will require no protection, and no importation of the principal elements on which they exist. And they will not increase the costs of living, nor augment the burdens of government. So simple and clean a life, however, has no attractions for the political agitator, for it affords no opportunities for his eloquence and services. And what is worse, it affords no opportunities for the patriotic speculator to enrich himself at the expense of the public. It would be well, in our opinion, for the Brazilian people to consider this question carefully before taking another step in the direction of protection. And it would be good policy to count well the cost of these projected exotic industries. In our opinion, Brazil can not manufacture, beyond a limited extent, except at a heavy cost, which will require extremely high tariff rates. These will of course increase the prices of all such protected goods to the consumers. Then will follow corresponding additions to the costs of all other lines, except where governed by outside competition, with higher rents and wages. Discontent will ensue, and other branches of industry will demand favors, and so it will continue indefinitely. There has never yet been a government wise enough to adjust these favors to the satisfaction of all, nor ever will be. Consequently, the principal fruits of the system will be chronic dissatisfaction, favoritism, and unequally distributed wealth. And it should be understood that there are but few countries in the world which can support so ill-balanced a system, of which Brazil is certainly not one.

One man's life may be considered as nothing in the political growth of a country, and it may be assumed therefore that the death of Saldanha da Gama in Rio Grande do Sul will exercise but little influence upon the course of events in that state. It is difficult to believe, however, that the savage and mercenary government which oppresses that state, can offer any advantage to Brazil in compensation for the life of Saldanha da Gama. He was an

officer who was honored and respected by all who came in contact with him, and he was a man who was esteemed and beloved by a wider circle of friends and admirers than any other officer in Brazil. He was never a politician and never would accept a political office, and he had therefore nothing of the parasitic following which is so often the scourge, as well as the strength, of officers ambitious of securing political honors. He was attached to his profession, and he studied its development with the devotion of a student to the end of his life. That he was honest, conscientious and single-minded, no one will deny. He did not favor the overthrow of the monarchy, because he believed that Brazil was not ready for such a change and that the new form of government could not promote and protect the interests of his countrymen, and he was honest and sincere enough to say so. When the naval revolt of 1893 occurred, he was placed in a most difficult position. He did not favor the ideas and conduct of Custodio de Mello, nor could he conscientiously support the government of Floriano Peixoto, which, like many others, he believed to be illegal. Believing that the conflict would be of brief duration, he tried to remain neutral, but it was an untenable position, situated as he was between the two opposing forces, and he was finally compelled to cast in his fortune with the revolt. Hemmed in as he was, he maintained his position in this bay with skill and courage until his ammunition and provisions were exhausted, and he was then compelled to give up the fight. In Rio Grande, his adherence to the cause of the federalists was simply a continuation of the struggle against the measures which drove him into revolt in this harbor. He was sincere in his opinions, and he had the moral courage to defend them, even to the risk of his life. It is to be said that his death has been deeply felt in every part of the country, even by those who did not approve his course. And his memory will be a heritage for the Brazilian navy to treasure, for it is kept of an officer of courage and honor, whose life was unblemished and whose end was glorious.

The death of Marshal Floriano Peixoto has naturally created a profound impression throughout the country. It was not wholly unexpected, perhaps, for his long and continued illness had in some measure prepared the public mind for a fatal termination. Still, so much pains had been taken to conceal the gravity of his illness in order that his name might be used by his followers as a menace to all opponents, that his death unquestionably came like a surprise to many, and has been deeply felt by those whose political fortunes were so closely associated with his dominating influence in the government. As to the part which he has played in the government of this country, history will undoubtedly assign him to his proper place when the passions and prejudices which now influence us are at rest. It was his fortune to occupy a prominent official position at the time when the government of Brazil was changed from a monarchy to that of a republic, and it was his fortune also to take a prominent part in the disturbed events which have followed. He was not a statesman, nor a great organizer and administrator. His knowledge of civil government was of a very limited character, as the acts of his administration clearly prove. He was tenacious in purpose, however, and reckless of consequences. Unhappily, his advisers were not the men who could be depended upon for wise and prudent counsels, and he was encouraged and led by them in paths which the student of civil government will find it most difficult to justify. At the moment it is impossible to discuss the character of his public acts and their influence upon the country, for there is much danger in plain-speaking. Time, however, will soften the passions of his followers, and the prejudices of his enemies, and then we may hope that full justice will be done to his name.

In the correspondence, which has just been published, between the Brazilian government and the French legation, the latter makes the following important statements in regard to the case of Buette and Muller: That the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs did not hesitate to declare that the circumstantial evidence of the death of Buette and Muller is conclusive; that Col. Moreira Cezar, on being asked for information on the subject, had at first failed to answer, and

afterwards, so thoroughly was he convinced of the illegality of the shooting of the two Frenchmen, had not even attempted to defend it, but had invented the story of their escape, which on its very face was so improbable that the Brazilian minister had said that it was not worth the while to discuss it; that on the 20th of September, 1894, the Brazilian government through its representative in Paris had officially declared that no one had been shot in Santa Catharina, or Paraná; that Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves, after making use of the services of Buette and Muller and promising to employ them at the navy yard in Santa Catharina, and after they had floated the *Aquidaban*, which the Brazilian minister acknowledged to be an important service to the country, had broken his promise by delivering them to Colonel Moreira Cezar and had deviated from the truth by saying that after a few hours' trial he had found Buette's services to be worthless; that after killing the two French engineers, Col. Moreira Cezar had attempted to deceive his government, the French legation and the public; that in the opinion of the legation, the good name of the Brazilian government and of the Brazilian army and navy demands that such crimes should not go unpunished. After such serious statements from so elevated a source, is not the sense of honor in Admiral Jeronymo Gonçalves and Colonel Moreira Cezar sufficiently strong to induce them to demand an investigation of their conduct? If not, will not some Brazilian officer of the army, or navy, in his zeal for the honor of the service, seek to remove the stain by preferring charges against the two officers who are accused, in an important official document, of having been guilty of such shameful behavior?

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

There has been so much discussion and so much misapprehension of the so-called "Monroe doctrine" that it may not be out of place to reproduce the declarations, word for word, from which it is derived. The Monroe doctrine is not a law, nor a parliamentary resolution, nor even the subject matter of a treaty. It is simply a statement contained in the annual message of President James Monroe, which was read at the opening of the United States Congress on December 2nd, 1823. It was simply an expression of President Monroe's opinion as to the course which the United States government should pursue in case the Holy Alliance should undertake to assist Spain in recovering her lost colonies. Singularly enough this declaration really originated with Mr. Canning, who had already expressed his opposition to an interference in American affairs by European powers, and who sought to strengthen his position through some positive declaration from the government of the United States. When the declaration in question was made, it was cordially endorsed by many of the most prominent British statesmen of the day, of both parties, and was accepted as a proper and satisfactory policy on the part of the United States. As then understood and as since interpreted by successive American secretaries of state, it has never been the subject of protest or criticism from the government of any European or American state, so far as our information goes.

This famous "doctrine," in a nutshell, is this. The United States considers that the American continent should not be made an object of European conquest and colonization, as is the case in Africa to-day. It was never designed to protect any American state against the consequences of bad government, or of misconduct toward any foreign power. Nor was it intended to interfere with any people in the choice of whatever form of government might suit them best. It recognized the right of the Mexican people to establish a monarchy under Iturbide of their own free will, but would not permit France to establish one under Maximilian. It never interfered in the affairs of the Brazilian monarchy, nor in the colonies still held in this hemisphere by Spain, Great Britain, France, and Holland. It simply declares that an attempted conquest would be the "manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

That the declaration in question may be better understood, we reproduce all that part of President Monroe's message in which it is to be found.

At the proposal of the Russian imperial government, made through the minister of the Emperor residing here, a full power and instruction have been transmitted to the minister of the United

States at St. Petersburg to arrange, by amicable negotiation, the respective rights and interests of the two nations on the north-west coast of this continent. A similar proposal had been made by his imperial majesty to the government of Great Britain, which has likewise been acceded to. The government of the United States has been desirous, by this friendly proceeding, of manifesting the great value which they have invariably attached to the friendship of the Emperor, and their solicitude to cultivate the best understanding with his government. In the discussions to which this interest has given rise and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been judged proper for asserting, as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

It was stated at the commencement of the last session that a great effort was then making in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people of these countries, and that it appears to be conducted with extraordinary moderation. It need scarcely be remarked that the result has been so far very different from what was then anticipated. Of events in that quarter of the globe, with which we have so much intercourse, and from which we derive our origin, we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellowmen on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy to do so. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced that we resent injuries, or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect, from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted.

We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States. In the war between these new governments and Spain we declared our neutrality at the time of their revolution, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security.

The late events in Spain and Portugal show that Europe is still unsettled. This important fact no stronger proof can be adduced that the allied powers should have thought it proper, on a principle satisfactory to themselves, to have interposed by force in the internal concerns of Spain. To what extent such interposition may be carried on the same principle is a question to which all independent powers whose governments differ from theirs are interested, even those most remote, and surely none more so than the United States. Our policy in regard to Europe, which was adopted on an early stage of the wars which have so long agitated that quarter of the globe, nevertheless remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the government de facto as the legitimate government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm, and manly policy; meeting, in all instances, the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none, but in regard to these contents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness, nor can any one believe that our southern brethren if left to themselves would adopt a system of policy, which is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference. If we look to the comparative strength and resources of Spain and those new governments, and their distance from each other, it must be obvious that she can never subdue them. It is still the true policy of the United States to leave the parties to themselves, in the hope that other powers will pursue the same course.

From the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce*, June 7, 1895.

THE PACIFIC COMPANY AND ITS MONOPOLIES.

At the recent annual general meeting of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, the chairman, Mr. Robert Rankin, in feeling terms alluded to the death of their old colleague, Mr. William Fox, who for half a century had been connected with the line. Mr. Fox and Captain Peacock were the original active and energetic workers in the establishment of steam navigation between Liverpool and the western coast of South America. One was a good organizer and the other a first class naval adviser. Both have departed this life; their successors, from long and varied experience, have worthily sustained the reputation of the company. Mr. Fox must have seen great changes in his time. The Pacific Company started in 1840 with two paddle-wheel steamers of 600

tons each, namely the Chile and Perù. Valparaíso was made the head quarters, and from that port the service to Panama was inaugurated. In 1861 a new Peru, of 1,377 tons gross and 450 nominal horse power, and 1863 another Chile, of 1,672 tons and 400-horse power, made their appearance. They were iron built and self-wheelers. The Bolivia, of 773 tons, was registered in 1859; the Valparaíso, of 1,600 tons, constructed in 1856; the Callao, of 1,062 tons, built in 1858; the Bogotá, of 1,508 tons, built in the fleet in 1859; the Morro, of 132 tons, in 1860; the Talca, 758 tons, in 1862; the Peruano, of 622 tons, in 1860; and the Payta, of 1,344 tons, in 1864, were also paddle-wheel boats, and suited to coasting navigation. The Great Britain, of 3,509 tons and 500-horse power, constructed in 1849, and subsequently purchased by Liverpool owners in 1855, was propelled by a screw; and the Barney, of 252 tons, built in 1846, and the property of W. D. Appleton, of Liverpool, another screw vessel, might have been seen on the Mersey. In 1850, however, the company ventured upon a trial of the screw, and the San Carlos, of 652 tons gross and 270 nominal horse power, and the Graygull, of 601 tons and 250-horse power, put in an appearance. The number of ports to call at necessitated frequent additions to the fleet, and the flag of the Pacific Company became at last to be thoroughly well known. Trade grew rapidly, and it was therefore resolved to connect the Pacific service with what was called the "Strait Line." The route from Liverpool and the Straits of Magellan to Valparaíso was commenced in 1868 by the steamers Pacific and Panama, and those boats were withdrawn to make way for the introduction of such ships as the *Acouaguan*, *Araucania*, *Britannia*, *Cordillera*, *Cotopaxi*, *Galicia*, *Theria*, *Illimari*, *John Ebler*, *Liguria*, *Magellan*, *Patagonia*, *Potasi*, *Sarata*, and *Valparaíso*, which latter was three times the tonnage of the first boat of the same name. By modern improvements the speed of some of these boats has been increased, and the latest additions are on a date in every respect. From a couple of comparatively small steamers the fleet of the company on the Pacific station has been doubled about 20 times in the course of 50 years, and, therefore, the late Mr. Just must have witnessed many changes in the course of his extensive management. When the pioneer boat entered Valparaíso the arrangements for loading and discharging cargoes, or the landing of passengers, consisted in open boats and heaving. Valparaíso is situated in the bend of an open bay, and is sheltered by the foreland to the south, but vessels are much exposed from northerly winds during the winter. We once saw a French barque which had been driven from her anchorage by a gale high and dry on the beach. Her cargo was nearly out, and she had to be hauled up. Vessels are moored with their heads to the north in the winter, and three-bower anchors and 270 fathoms of chain are required. When ships are not provided with mooring gear those requisites have to be hired at a cost of \$1 to \$4 per day, according to tonnage. There is now a wharf at Valparaíso, and the mole is 1435 metres in length by 14 1/2 metres in breadth. The depth of water at the outside berths is 12 to 14 metres, and outside to 9 metres. The two floating docks are capable of receiving vessels of 3,000 tons. There are tug boats to be had, and the town is in telegraph touch with Europe. Mr. Just and Captain Peacock saw no evidences of these items of civilization in the early days of their steamship operations. They, perhaps, heard sailors call the three rolling hills to the south, the *Foro*, *Main*, and *Mizenotes*, and have had trouble to get them from the houses on the Mizenotes. These places of resort are said to be not so bad as they were formerly. Most seaport towns have disreputable quarters, and much has been done towards the providing of places where seamen can meet with pleasurable and innocent recreation. The chief commercial city of Chile is destined in the not very distant future to be the railway terminus from the east, and then Valparaíso may have to enlarge her shipping accommodation in order to facilitate shipments from Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. Mr. Just may have foreseen this emergency, but he was cut off too soon for visible contemplation. Coghito would make a better port, but merchants and capitalists are located in Valparaíso; besides which Santiago, the Chilean capital, is only thirty miles distant, and is easily reached by train. The Pacific Company must have contributed largely to the prosperity of Valparaíso and all the numerous ports of call. The directors are satisfied with the performances of the *Oropesa* and the *Orissa*, their latest acquisitions, though the stranding of the *Oroya* in the Bay of Naples, and her recovery and repairs may reduce the sum credited to insurance. We have traced the Pacific Company from its inception to its present position as a big and well conducted shipping enterprise. Ancient colleagues are bound by the law of nature to give place to younger heads, however much we may miss them and regret the cause of their disappearance. The competition was not felt when Mr. Just did his best to lay the foundation on which a prosperous structure was ultimately to be raised. He lived long enough to contemplate the assistance he had rendered in his country.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 25.—*Senate*.—Senator Gonçalves Chaves presented a petition from professors of the mining school at Ouro Preto asking for an increase in their pay. The Senate voted the bill for a bridge over the river Quatral with an amendment declaring that, in case the military authorities should at any time find it necessary to destroy the bridge temporarily, the Great Southern Company would not be entitled to compensation. The bill retiring Col. Paulo Paulino da Fonseca with pay from the office which he now holds was voted in 3rd discussion. The Senate voted the 1st article of the bill from the Chamber of Deputies for exempting coal mining machinery from duty. Barão do Lathrio said that the importers of such machinery have been exempted by military and civil officers greatly contributes to promote insubordination. He thinks that the manifesto recently issued by the military club of which Gen. Everson Quadros and Rear-Admiral Gaspar Rodrigues are president and

vice-president, is a dangerous document, especially in the present state of the country, whose situation, in his opinion, is never more critical. He offered a motion asking for the names of the persons who have been incarcerated since the beginning of April, 1894, in the fortress of Santa Cruz, the names of those who are still there and information as to what has become of the others. He also moved to learn from Lieut. Lins, who commanded the cadets that guarded Barão do Lathrio and others, the names of the officers and, in case of their having received an order for shooting prisoners, the name of the person who issued the order and also what he had heard and seen in regard to the shooting that is said to have occurred in Santa Catharina after or before the state fell into the hands of the government troops. He also moved to ask for a copy of the official correspondence in regard to the shooting which occurred at kilometre 65 on the road between Curitiba and Parnaguá. He said that by means of the information obtained through successive motions he had been able to trace the Santa Catharina prisoners to the fortress of Santa Cruz and the object of one of the present motions was to learn what had become of them after their incarceration in that fortress. In regard to the military matters in Paraná, he read a letter from Baroness do Serro Azul, from which it appears that the Baron was the victim of the treachery of Col. Pires Ferreira, who pretended to be his friend. It also appears from this letter that the families of the victims were forbidden by the military authorities of Curitiba to make any display of mourning. Sen. Vicente Machado earnestly disclaimed all complicity in the crimes committed in Paraná. These crimes, he said, were committed without his knowledge, and, when the news reached him, he had at first been unable to believe it. When he discovered, however, that there could be no doubt on the subject, he hastened to publish in the *República* of Curitiba a manifesto condemning in the strongest terms those crimes, which only served to discredit the institutions of the country. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy José Carlos pointed out irregularities that have occurred in the retirement of public employees from service. He also spoke in regard to affairs of the navy department and moved to ask for information on several points. The Chamber passed by a vote of 112 to 13 a substitute for Deputy Martins Junior's motion on affairs in Pernambuco. The substitute refers the matter to the joint committee of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, which is required to report thereon as speedily as possible. Deputy Lauro Moller spoke on the bill making a deficiency appropriation of 600,000\$, and Deputies Sezeladella, Aureliano Barbosa and Augusto de Freitas on the bill reorganizing the law schools.

JUNE 26.—*Senate*.—The committee on war and marine reported against the bill from the Chamber of Deputies for maintaining the rank of the warrant midshipmen. Senator Correia de Araújo tendered his resignation as member of the joint committee for framing a bill regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution. He stated that he is personally interested in the Pernambuco question, and in his opinion the committee should be composed of members having no personal interest in local questions in that, or in any other state. The Senate refused to accept his resignation. Senator Pires Ferreira defended his conduct towards Barão do Serro Azul, contradicting the statements made in the letter of the Baroness. He said that reports unfavorable to his character circulated by persons who had no personal claimant against the loss of possession of public money in the state of Paraná. He is willing, he asserted, to go before the courts and be tried for the crimes of which he is accused. If it is proved that he has committed, or authorized, any illegal act, he will resign his seat in the Senate. Senator Moraes Barros introduced an agricultural bill, declaring that, unless the policy of retrenchment so urgently demanded by the minister of finance, is adopted in relation to the army, it is useless to hope for any reduction in public expenditure in the coming year. He offered an amendment reducing the number of enlisted men from 28,160 to 20,118. Senator João Neiva also spoke on the army bill, stating that during the naval revolution the war department spent 1,500,000\$ on the army. He offered an amendment to reduce the number of enlisted men to 20,118. He offered an amendment from the committee reducing the army to 24,118 men and the number of military cadets to 800. Senator Pires Ferreira opposed any reduction of the army, or of the number of cadets. Senator Catinella defended the committee's amendment. Senator Gomes de Castro said that what Brazil requires is a small army, well organized, properly equipped and thoroughly disciplined. It is impossible, he asserted, to form a large army in this country by voluntary enlistment, and to resort to ineffectual conscription. Senator Quintino Bocayna moved to inquire whether the President of the republic considered it expedient to reduce the army to 24,000 men. *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy José Mariano ridiculed the assertion that the opponents of Gov. Barbosa Lima had attempted to poison him. He accused the governor of having intercepted and read confidential telegrams from Marshal Floriano Peixoto. He read telegrams he

had just received from Pernambuco, containing an account of recent arbitrary measures of the governor, who is arresting his political adversaries and forcing opposition journals to suspend publication. Among the persons incarcerated is a student named Bandeira who was thrown into prison for saying, in the hearing of the governor's spies, that the poisoning story is a farce. The speaker appealed to the President of the republic to grant relief to the people of Pernambuco before they are forced to resort to revolution. Deputy Paulino da Souza Junior moved to refer to the committee on legislation the two bills for regulating the execution of Art. 6 of the constitution. Deputy Eico Coelho opposed the motion and tendered his resignation as member of the committee, which, he said, had already reported on one of the bills and had nothing more to say on the subject. Deputy Patriciano Ramos regretted the delay in passing a bill for regulating the above-mentioned article of the constitution, from which he expects beneficial effects in checking turbulence and disorder in the states.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The Bahia police bill fixes the number of men in the force at 2,200, which may be increased to 3,000 at the will of the governor.

—In S. Paulo on the 25th ult. there was a fight between Portuguese and Jacobins. One of the Portuguese was arrested by the police.

—Bahia telegrams of the 28th ult. announce the adjournment of the two opposing legislatures until the political conflict in that state is settled.

—The cold southerly wind of the 24th, which brought rain in Rio, brought a heavy frost to São Paulo. The day was clear and cold, and on the following morning everything was covered with white frost.

—The disease among the cattle which made its appearance some time ago in S. Paulo, has extended into Minas Geraes, where the mortality is said to be very great. It is also reported from the neighborhood of Taubaté.

—On the 27th ult. in the Bahia chamber of deputies there was offered a motion congratulating Gen. Innocencio Galvão on the victory of the government troops in Rio Grande do Sul. The debate on this motion was postponed.

—The *Parol* of Juiz de Fora, of the 23rd, says that the plagues of the cattle plague in Minas are most virulent. The disease is most contagious and is spreading rapidly. On one *fazenda* alone, near São, 200 animals are afflicted with it, and it is said that the mortality is very large.

—An epidemic of small-pox has broken out at Mogi das Cruzes, S. Paulo, and the people there are clamoring for help. They have even telegraphed to the director of the Central railway, asking him to intercede with the state government of S. Paulo for a medical commission.

—Telegrams of the 26th ult. state that the Pernambuco chamber of deputies has voted a resolution condemning the alleged attempt to poison the governor of the state. It is also stated that these have again been hostile demonstrations against printing offices, some of which were obliged to close and to suspend the publication of the respective journals.

—According to the report for 1894 of the sanitary board of Santos, the total mortality in that city during the year was 1,440, the population being estimated at 27,000, which is probably much exaggerated. The deaths from yellow fever numbered 172, consumption 173, gastric complaints 193. Compared with preceding years, the deaths from yellow fever were relatively few, there having been 1,668 in 1893, 1,823 in 1892 and 1,019 in 1891.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

On the evening of the 25th ult. the public was startled with the report of the death of Rear-Admiral Saldanha da Gama. This report has been confirmed by subsequent telegrams, which give the following details:

At Campo Grande, situated at the apex of a triangle of Rio Grande territory, neighboring that of Uruguay, 374 men under the command of Saldanha da Gama were surrounded and attacked on the 24th ult. by 1,200 government troops under João Francisco and Azambuja. There ensued a desperate struggle, which lasted for 14 hours and during which the assaults were five times repulsed. At 12 the revolutionists, having exhausted their ammunition, set fire to their camp and made an attempt to break through the enemy's lines. In this attempt Saldanha was killed, but in regard to the manner of his death accounts differ. According to one statement, after being dangerously wounded, he committed suicide to avoid being taken alive. A second account states that he was killed while resisting capture, while, according to a third version, after being disabled he was captured and murdered.

The loss on both sides is believed to have been heavy, though the Castilhistas assert that only four of their men were killed and 14 wounded. It is stated that 150 revolutionists were killed, no prisoners having been taken by the Castilhistas. The army battalion alive is said to have lost 70 men. There were with Saldanha many naval officers and cadets, but it has not yet been possible to learn the names of those who were killed.

It is charged, and apparently with foundation, that in order to surround Saldanha a part of the Castilhistas force marched through Uruguayan territory. The description of the locality in which the engagement occurred justifies this belief. If the supposition is found to be correct, international complications may arise, although it is insinuated that the Uruguayan government has been inclined to wink at irregularities on the border in consideration of a promise to permit the free navigation of Lagoa Mirim.

On hearing of the death of his brother, Dr. Sebastião Saldanha da Gama, who resides at Montevideo, telegraphed to President Prudente de Moraes asking for the body, and the President answered that he had issued orders for its delivery. Brazilians in Montevideo have appointed a committee to go to Rivera to receive it; but it is believed

that the Castilhistas will find a pretext to evade compliance with the order in their desire to prevent the confirmation of the statement that the body has been horribly mutilated.

The death of Saldanha da Gama is certainly a heavy blow to the revolutionists, whose cause was considerably strengthened by his prestige, his gallantry and his ability as an organizer. It sometimes happens, however, that the shock resulting from a great calamity serves to arouse the passions of a cause and to stimulate them to renewed exertions, and this may be the case in the present instance, not only with the Rio-Grandenses, but also with their sympathizers throughout Brazil. Among the latter there prevails a belief that the hopes of the whole country are centered on the struggle in Rio Grande and that, if that state is allowed to be crushed, the Brazilian people will have to submit, for a period whose termination no one can foresee, to the disastrous consequences of military rule. It is possible that those who think thus will now begin to understand the necessity of giving more efficient support to the cause.

Telegrams state that many of the revolutionary leaders have already declared their intention of continuing the struggle and it is said that the aged warrior Gen. Tavares has once more assumed the command of the revolutionary forces.

The tragic event which has thus closed the glorious career of one of the most eminent of Brazilians and which carries sorrow to so many homes, has made a deep impression on the public mind, which has now a clearer conception of the horrors of anarchy, misrule and civil war. In this city and in many other parts of the country solemn masses are said to-day for the soul of the fallen hero, and others will follow as soon as correct information is obtained in regard to the names of his companions who perished with him. All this will doubtless contribute to induce the advocates of peace to exert themselves more strenuously in asking the government to put an end to the war by withdrawing its support from a usurping governor whose tyrannical sway can be maintained only by violence and bloodshed, and by the sacrifice of some of Brazil's best men.

A Montevideo telegram of the 30th ult. states that on the battle field of Campo Osório, which is now said to be occupied by revolutionists under Ulisses Rebelo, Chiquito and Costa Mendes, 51 corpses have been found and buried, including that of Lieut. Luiz Timotheo Pereira da Rosa, which, like many others, had been barbarously mutilated, by having the throat cut, etc.

The other naval officers who are supposed to have been killed, are Lieutenants Fernando Pinto Ribeiro and Tranquillino de Alcantara and Midshipman Cavalcanti. The naval cadets Adolfo Chaves, Alberto de Sá, Pedro de Dural, Moraes, Luderand Scherlin are also said to have been killed.

The hospital at Livramento is full of wounded, which shows that the loss of the Castilhistas was much greater than that which they acknowledge. The Castilhistas are said to have buried only their own men. Notwithstanding the President's orders, the body of Saldanha da Gama has not been delivered to his friends.

RAILROAD NOTES

—According to a telegram from São Paulo on the 28th ult. an English syndicate has offered \$2,000,000 for the Sorocabana railway.

—The *Democrat Federal* inquires whether it is prohibited to ship fowling-pieces by railway. A merchant in São Paulo has found it impossible to send one to Botucatu.

—The new station of Pedro Leopoldo, on the Central railway, is 647 k. 365 m. from this city. It is expected that in August the road will be in operation as far as Matosinhos, which is 10 k. 500 m. beyond Pedro Leopoldo, and in January as far as Sete Lagoas, which is 27 k. 600 m. beyond Matosinhos.

—A telegram of the 28th ult. says that the offer made by an English syndicate for the Mogiana property, and refused by the directors, was at the rate of 15\$ a share. In view of the present condition of the line, this is a good offer. We are advised, however, that the offer has not been refused, as stated.

—Many and bitter are the complaints on country of the scarcity and dearth of flour, owing to the difficulties and crisis of transportation over the Central railway. A barrel of imported flour, costing about 26\$ 1/2 in the port, pays 10\$ freight for a very short distance on this road. State ownership is a grand benefit, surely.

—The governor of Minas Geraes has signed the bill voted by the state legislature for regulating the service of transportation on the Leopoldina railway. This bill authorizes the state government to make any agreement which it may deem advisable with the Leopoldina company, or to take over the part of the road in Minas territory, and to transfer or lease it, if it is found expedient to do so.

—The receipts of the railways belonging to the Macabé and Campos company amounted in the year 1893-94 to 2,307,414\$60, against 3,075,548\$50 in the previous year, there being consequently a decrease of 768,133\$92, which the board of directors attributes to the new management. The operating expenses amounted in 1893-94 to 1,923,100\$92, against 1,839,520\$88 in 1892-93, thus showing an increase of 83,580\$08. Messrs. Louis Cohen & Sons have consented to accept the interest on the sterling debentures for two years in Brazilian currency at the rate of 181. per 1\$.

—We regret to say that an inextinguishable typographical blunder in our last issue made us say that "the statement of the minister of finance that the loan issued in London by the Minas and Rio railway should now be added to the foreign debt of the nation, at last confirms what we said at the time in regard to the transaction." The item should have read "the Oeste de Minas railway." A reference to the extracts from the minister's report which appeared on another page will of course indicate the mistake and correction, but this does not relieve us from the necessity of making this correction and apologizing for the blunder.

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From a father.

The undersigned certifies herewith that his daughter suffered for a long time from an intestinal complaint, and after having been treated by very capable physicians without result, was completely re-established by the use of the Nectandra Amara pills. Rio de Janeiro, 18th September 1890. ANTONIO A. C. BARRADAS, Doctor in Science.

From a sufferer.

I, the undersigned, declare herewith, that having suffered a long time from dysentery, and having used your Nectandra Amara pills by the advice of a good friend, find myself happily re-established; one single box was sufficient to effect my cure. 241, Rua do Hospício, Rio de Janeiro, 22nd April 1894. J. DO PAZO.

From a doctor.

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A business man from the interior

writes us as follows: State of Minas Geraes, S. João Baptista da Terra Branca, 15th May 1891. Having obtained a very good result by the use of the box of Sr. Antero Leivas' Nectandra Amara pills, which you sent me by mail, I now enclose herewith \$500 and beg you will forward to my address two more boxes of your precious medicine for the cure of dyspeptic complaints. With many regards, yours, etc., ANTONIO TIROPHILO DOS REIS.

From a planter of the interior.

S. José do Bom Jardim, 8th February 1894.

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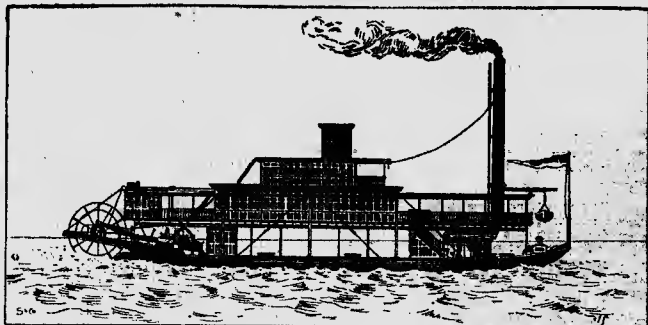
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